The Bombay Gazette.

No 8609.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Sept. 1876.
SUMATRA	2,488	450	...J. C. Almond	...15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	3,742	600	...J. D. Steward	...22nd—Southampton, &c., 1876.
VENETIA	2,726	450	...G. J. Babot	...2nd—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2,984	450	...D. Reynolds	...9th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	2,431	370	...A. S. Imons	...16th—Suez, &c.
ASSAM	3,633	500	...G. F. Cates	...23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2,593	400	...C. H. Eastley	...30th—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 18th Sept. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

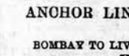
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, Captain I. Reeves, (2,609 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 15th September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 4th Sept. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2222	346	.....	7th Oct.	18th N.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE ,, 11th October.
,, TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF TWIST.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of Mohmedbhoy Rahimbools.

H C C—4189-4247—22 bales water-twist No. 30, black tie.
,, 4248-4325—,, 9 bales do. do. do.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th September 1876.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room :—

10 bales grey shirtings 7 lbs.
2 bales grey shirtings 8½ lbs.
5 cases white dori 10 yards.
3 cases white lappets.
5 cases coloured sarees.
25 dozen bottles claret.
25 dozen bottles hock.

By order of Messrs. Vurjeevundass Madhowdass and Co. and on account and at the risk of Ghella Ludhs.

L S—H—4010-11, 4017, 4021, 4039—5 cases coloured sarees.

By order of Messrs. R. L. Southern and Co. and on account and at the risk of Dhurumsey Narronjee and Leeladhur Purshotum, ex s.s. Menzaleh.

D P—2 Cases grey choltee scarfs.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Currim Hyderbhoy.

18 Cases 1 lb. tins Cowards' Assorted Jams.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE MOUNT ROAD, AT MAZAGON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Narrayenjee Rhimjee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Thucker Cooverjee Meghjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 15th day of April 1875.

All that piece of vacant ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, range or firewood warehouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at easternside of Trinity Chapel Street, near Dhobie Talao, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwur, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 22, now under No. 21, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 215 and 371, containing by admeasurement 2704·9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Meeya Mohomud Hoossain bin Neezamoodin Kombayker, on the west by Trinity Chapel Street, on the north by Second Dhobie Talao Gully, and on the south by the First Dhobie Talao Gully and in the occupation of Marwaddee Azba Dullas and other tenants.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th September 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER,

GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE,
FOR SCHOOLS AND JUVENILES.
PROFESSOR THORN,
AT FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL.
ADMISSION EIGHT ANNAS.

Teachers or Parents in charge of children only Eight Annas.

Doors open at half-past 3 o'clock, to commence at half-past 4 o'clock.

NOW READY.

GOLD FOR INDIA :
OR
REMARKS UPON THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDY.
BY
LEWIS G. HYNES, of H. M.'s Mint.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL LANDING, SHIPPING, CLEARING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, AND OVERLAND PARCELS AGENTS,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE (OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE), BOMBAY,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, CLEAR from Custom House, and FORWARD GOODS, PACKAGES and PARCELS of every description to all parts of India and Europe, with quick despatch and at moderate charges.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Agents.

TENDERS! TENDERS!

TENDERS WANTED for the SUPPLY of 1,500 CASES, to hold each 25 TELEGRAPH INSULATORS.

The sample box to be seen at the Government Telegraph Office, and the whole of the cases to be delivered at the Government Telegraph Store Yard, Boree Bunder, in lots of 250 per week.

No payment to be made till the cases are passed by a Committee appointed by the Undersigned.

Tenders to be submitted in writing to the Undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender, on or before Noon, the 18th of September 1876.

Tenders to be marked outside Tenders for Packing Cases.

E. A. BOYD,
Assistant Superintendent Government Telegraphs.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held on the Mill premises at Parell, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3½ P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the 30th June last.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Directors made by the Board and to elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th instant to WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, both days inclusive.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 9th September 1876.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
WACHTER'S CHAMPAGNE.

In quarts Rs. 42 per dozen in Bond, add Imperial and Municipal duties Rs. 5-8; equal to Rs. 47-8 per dozen.

In pints Rs. 22 per dozen in Bond, add Imperial and Municipal duties Rs. 2-12; equal to Rs. 24-12 per dozen, or Rs. 49-8 for two dozen pints. Subject to 7½ per cent. for Cash off Bond prices.

"STARS."

THESE now distinguish our various qualities of COGNAC. We ship a FINER and an OLDER BRANDY, than do our Trade brethren. We challenge competition.

Our "*In Bond*" Prices are :—

	CASH.	CREDIT.
* One Star ...	Rs. 15-4	Rs. 16-0
** Two Stars..	,, 17-4	,, 18-0
*** Three Stars.	,, 21-0	,, 22-0
**** Four Stars.	,, 24-12	,, 26-0
CURIOUS AND RARE OLD, A SPECIALITY, BOTTLED AND SHIPPED IN 1807	All charges included	42-12 ,, 45-0

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Fort.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S.S. SUMATRA,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS and CHEROOTS
No. 2,
"CAVITE" BRAND,

Extra fine quality and size. The finest production of the MANILLAS, and CHOICEST IMPORTATION of the season.

Carefully selected by Mr. NEUBERG'S
SPECIAL AGENT AT
MANILLA,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 1 CIGARS,
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

A SPLENDID BATCH OF
TRICHINOPOLIES
IN STOCK
THOROUGHLY SEASONED AND MATURED.

J. NEUBERG.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls.....each	4 12
Do. Double do. for Club use ,,	4 0

BATS.

All Cane .....each	12 0
Treble do. ..... ,,	10 12
Double do. ..... ,,	10 0
Single do. ..... ,,	9 0
Double Whalebone..... ,,	10 8
Single Do. ..... ,,	9 8
Match, best selected.....Rs. 5-8 and ,,	7 0
Presentation with silver plate ..... ,,	16 0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5 12
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated.....per pair	6 12

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin.....	7 8
Do. Chamois Skin.....	6 8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules.....	6 8
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	7 8
Do. Plain Ash.....	5 12
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with plainted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c.....each	16 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, from	7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen.....	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8
Scoring Sheets.....per dozen	3 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition.....	0 14

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets, in cases .....Rs. 72-0 to	95 0
Lawn Tennis Bats, best Ash-handled gut strings.....each	8 8

RACKET KIT.

By Jefferies and Malins.	Cash. Rs. a.
Racket Bats, of best quality.....	12 0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14 0
Do. Balls .....per dozen	1 10
Do. Gut Strings.....per set	4 0
Fives Balls .....per dozen	3 8
Racket Shoes, best quality.....	10 0
Do. Presses .....Rs. 6 8 to	10 0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, in cases from Rs. 35 0 to	90 0
Badminton Bats, best Ash-handled gut strings.....each	7 8
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 3·0 to	6 0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1 4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 3 to	5 0

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel.....	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets.....	12 0
Single Sticks .....per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards ..... ,,	1 4
Buffalo do. do. ..... ,,	4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buckskin and Chamois Skin .....per set of 4	10 0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6 12
Do. do. No. 5	7 8
Do. do. No. 6	8 8
Extra India Rubber Balls always in stock. No. 4, Rs. 2; No. 5, Rs. 2·8; No. 6	3 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins.....per lb.	1 0
Do. do. Brass do. ... ,,	1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... ,,	1 2

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair. The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6¼, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

FELT AND DRESS HATS,

FROM
Lincoln, Bennett, Tress & Co.,
AND OTHER
First Class Manufactures.

ASQUITH & Co. have received a large stock of the above, in all the NEW SHAPES, which have specially made to their Order EXTRA LIGHT for INDIAN WEAR.

CASH PRICE LIST.

FELT HATS.

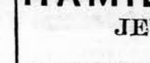
	Rs. a.
"CHESTERFIELD," "DERBY," "HARROGATE," Black or Brown, Round Stiff Crown	8 8
"SANDHURST," "HARTINGDON," "EXETER," Stiff Flat Crown, Black	8 8
"DIGBY," "BATH," "CLIFTON," Soft Round Crown, Firm Brim	8 8
"BALFE" do. do. do.	7 8
"BUCCLEUGH," "TIVERTON," Soft Flat Top, Firm Brim	8 8
Extra Quality, in the above Shape, Best Beaver Felt	9 8

DRESS HATS.

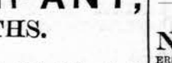
	Rs. a.
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s Extra Quality, Drab	11 8
Do. do. do. do. Black	14 0
Asquith & Co.'s made Specially Light, Drab	10 0
Do. do. do. do. Black	13 0

TWEED HATS AND CAPS,
FOR TRAVELLERS.

	Rs. a.
The Balmoral	5 0
The "GLENGARY"	5 0
Soft Stitched Tweed	5 0
Tweed Turbans	3 8
Travelling Caps, Earflaps, very Warm	4 12
Seaside Turbans	5 0
Straw Boating Hats	3 8



THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.



HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

LOCKETS.—*Plain Gold, Nos.* 1 *to* 12, *Rs.* 17 *to* 95. *Engraved, Rs.* 20 *to* 105. *Seal, with Gems, Rs.* 28 *to* 500. *The Guinea Locket, reverse set with Stone for Set Rs.* 55. *Half Guinea size, Rs.* 38. *Quarter size, Rs.* 26.

SMELLING BOTTLES.—*The "Union" Scent Bottle, for perfume at one end and Aromatic Vinegar or Salts at the other, variety of colours, from Rs.* 10 *to* 50 *each. The Silver "Keg," Rs.* 55. *The "Champagne" Scent Bottle, Rs.* 55 *to* 80. *The "Flask" Scent Bottle, Rs.* 30 *to* 60. *The Jointed "Opera" Scent Bottle, Rs.* 28 *to* 60. *The "Bugle" Scent Bottle with Vinaigrette, Rs.* 45 *to* 65.

THIMBLES.—*The "Everlasting" Thimble of solid Silver Gilt, with Gem Top, in case, Rs.* 5. *Gold Thimbles Rs.* 26 *to* 35 ; *with Gems, Rs.* 30 *to* 50.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, SIMLA.
RAMPART ROW.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-4 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MALABAR HILL.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the most pleasantly situated BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, just vacated by H. E. Jacobs, Esq. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MIDDLE COLABA.

THE most pleasantly situated BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, facing West, lately occupied by Mr. Faunes. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

BREACH CANDY.

TO BE LET, Furnished for a year certain, the Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, now in the occupation of J. L. Warden, Esq. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

AN UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, next to B. B. and C. I. Railway, Grant Road Station. Rent Rs. 80. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TOP FLOOR of a HOUSE in Hornby Row, facing the Sea. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,600,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a New or Second-hand Copy of "THE WORLD" Newspaper for July 29th, 1876.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN BANDMASTER. Applications with Testimonials to be addressed to BAND SECRETARY, 3rd Regiment N. L. I., Kolhapore.

WANTED, a FIRST-CLASS BUTLER. Copies of Testimonials to "TRUTH."

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

LORNE, HAZELBURN and GLENLIVET WHISKIES, Rs. 22 and Rs. 24 per Case.
Wm. WATSON & Co., No. 24, Apollo Street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, No. 11, Military Square, Fort. The FINS, 1-15 P.M. BILLIARDS, EIGHT ANNAS, 101, dly.

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, in Casks of 3 dozen and 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 4-8 per dozen, at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

VOLUNTEER STRAPS, Rs. 2 each. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Commission Agent, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

ICE! ICE! !—Until further notice Ice will be sold at FOUR ANNAS a pound. J. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—WANTED A COMPETENT ENGINEER to take charge of the Engine, &c., of a Cotton Mill in Bombay. Applications stating terms and address in full, and references, if any, with Copies of Testimonials should be forwarded on or before the 12th instant to the Secretaries of the above Company.

ખુશાલ જેઠાભાઈની કું.
KHOOSALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
31, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th September 1876.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATION.

A STEAM FERRY has been arranged across the NERBUDDA RIVER, and PASSENGERS and PARCELS TRAFFIC ONLY are now being booked through between Bombay and Ahmedabad same as before the damage to the Bridge.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th September 1876.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 18th, 19th and 20th instant, for the PATETI HOLIDAYS, and on THURSDAY, the 28th, on account of the DASSARA HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer

Bombay, 6th September 1876.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 18th, 19th and 20th instant, for the PATETI HOLIDAYS, and on THURSDAY, the 28th, on account of the DASSARA HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARY, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India, Limited,
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 5th September 1876.

NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 11th day of September, 1876, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following Business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1876.
2. To confirm the election of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, as a Director, in the room of Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, deceased.
3. To elect two Directors in room of Messrs. W. G. Hall and Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st September 1876.

N.B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st to 11th instant (both days inclusive.)

NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 11th day of September, 1876, at 4 P.M., TO CONFIRM the following Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Wednesday, the 16th day of August, 1876 :—

"1st. That the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

"2nd. That Hamilton Nowell, Esq., and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., be appointed Liquidators, and that their remuneration be Rs. 50 each.

"3rd. That the Liquidators of the Company be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint-Stock Company to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. 10 of 1866, and to be called the Nicol Mills Company, Limited, having a Capital of 2½ lacs of rupees divided into 1,000 Shares of Rs. 2,000 each, all the property, moveable and immoveable, and all other property, assets, rights, credits, business, things in action, effects, and good will of the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Co., Limited, and to receive as the consideration, or as part of the consideration, for such sale, assignment, and transfer as aforesaid 422 shares of the value of Rs. 2,000 each, fully paid up in the said Nicol Mills Co., Limited, such 422 shares to be distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, so as that every shareholder in the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Co., Limited, shall receive one share in the Nicol Mills Co., Limited, for each share in the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Co., Limited, held by him at the date of the said sale, the said Nicol Mills Co., Limited, undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, and engagements—either contingent or existing—of the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Co., Limited, and to carry out and perform all the existing contracts, agreements, and obligations of the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

"4th. That authority be conferred upon the Liquidators to exercise all the powers given by Section 174 of Act X. of 1866."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st September 1876.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT

FURNITURE for Drawing room, Boudoir, Dining room, Bed room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chair, light and strong, 6 chairs, packed in a space 3 and 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches, Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Steps, Credences, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Prie-dieu, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD Tables with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD Cloth, Cues, Balls, Cue tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

LANDAUS, 5 Glasses, quite a novelty, the last improvement.
Landau-Omnibus, Landau-Clarence.
Landau, 3 venetians, of Simple Mechanism.
Landaulet-Brougham.

CEESPRING BERLINES, Clarences, Barouches and Coupes with or without coach box and Wilkworth's Steel Perch.

WAGGONETTES, Waggonettes rail body do. moveable top, Waggonette-Stanhope, Waggonette Mail Phaeton.

PHAETON, Cab, Ladies, Park, Basket, Victoria and Denmark.

MAIL-PHAETONS, with Ladies' Sliding Step, with hind Seat revolving, also American pattern.

BAROUCHES, the last and most elegant Patterns of *Paris, London* and *Vienna*.

BROUGHAMS and Coupes Palankeen Coach with low venetians, Berline, Clarence, newest design for 1 or 2 horses.

BREAKS all Sizes, table Breaks, Break-Omnibus, Chariot, Brooks, Hunting Breaks.

BUGGIES, Gigs, Tilburys, Mylords, Dues, &c. with Rumble Spides.

DOG-CARTS, all sizes and shapes, 2 and 4 wheeled, with or without moveable top and Break.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected paten door-locks, box and cupboard locks with two keys, padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, porcelain knobs with looks for half-doors, picture nails with brass heads, picture rings, picture cords, gilt nails, and punka wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for verandahs, tents, bedrooms; they are punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, punka-proof give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles, Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for pavements, white and black, square foot; mosaic pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; glass insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE HAIR CLOTH; China and French damasks, red velvet, satin, cretonnes, and morocco leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and velvet-pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for doors, lustings, punkas; for theatres, representing landscapes, streets, and drawingrooms, &c., &c.

ICE MACHINE REFRIGERATOR—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of ice in 3 minutes. These apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carre (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to housewives, hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

Ice Machine Carre, worked by ammonia 2 and 4 lbs., which D. and Co. undertake to repair and recharge with fresh ammonia.

Hydrofuge, double action, 17 and 25 Rs. each.

Garden pumps do, do, 12 Rs. each.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. GEORGE FOGGO in our Firm here and in London CEASED on and from the 20th May 1876.

FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 16th August 1876.

THE PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company is prepared to effect INSURANCES upon Merchandise, Mills, Factories, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses, and their contents, in Bombay, on favourable terms, which may be ascert

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 9TH SEPT., 1876.

THE Liverpool Market to-day closed steady, with sales amounting to 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 are on speculation, and for export spot quotations are unchanged. To arrive Good Fair Dhollera, with a Good Fair clause, May shipment via Cape is quoted at 4 11-16 per lb. In London the Coffee Market is firm, and the Oil and Seed Market steady. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is quoted at 1s. 7¼d. and Bar Silver 51½. In Government Paper the rate for Fours is 83, for Fours-and a-half 83½ and Fives-and a-half 86. It is announced that the biddings for Council drafts on Wednesday next will again be for £350,000.

The New York telegram gives the day's receipts as 4,000 bales, evidently new Cotton, which we may expect to see arriving in quantity shortly. The receipts for the week amount to 20,000 and export to 9,000 bales.

EXCHANGE has been rather firmer to-day, and although, as is usual on Saturdays at this time of the year not much has been done, rates are nominally 1/16th above our yesterday's quotations.

COTTON has been quieter as Liverpool accounts are rather less favourable than they have been during the last few days. A few sales for export are reported in Wudwan and Bhownuggur, but the anxiety to-day which was manifested on Friday has quite disappeared. The local mills are still buying steadily, and Compta and the lower grades of Dhollera in which they operate chiefly have advanced quite out of proportion to other descriptions of Cotton.

FREIGHTS—The market keeps very quiet, but recent spurt in Cotton has somewhat increased the demand for ready tonnage via Canal, and £1 12-6 per ton is to-day's rate, which is an advance of 2 6 per ton on yesterday's quotations. The Oriana has been chartered for November loading to a direct port in the Continent at £2-7-6 per ton.

IMPORTS—We have no change of any sort to report. Dealers are well stocked with goods, and the shipment to the East reported by Reuter in his to-day's telegram are heavy.

SHARES—Spinning & Weaving Companies shares continue in good demand at previous rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9p.ct	Agra Bank	116
40,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	710
30,000	500	all	10 p.ct	Bank of Bombay	720
10,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	620
50,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. L. & China	300
40,000	$125	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	330
40,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India	175
			5 do.	and China	
37,220	25	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	118
60,000	25	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	505

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	'50	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock		280
£20	108	14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	126
£20	66·	7·3	do.	Ditto	72
£20	21·12	1	do.	Ditto	32
100	1,000		do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
£15	165	15	do.	Do. New Shares.....	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

750	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra S. & W. Co....	1,265
250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
500	2,500	all	15do.	Alliance Spinning	2,675
20,000	100	80	...	Anglo-Indian S. & M. Co.	80
2	2	2	...	Bhowanggur M. & P. Co.	1,600
900	1,000	all	65 p.c.	Bombay United	1,215
3,500	150	all	10	Broach Mills	145
900	1,000	all	...	Colaba S. & W. Co.	1,070
1,000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,095
2,500	500	450	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	960
2,000	2,500	all	...	Dharmsey Spinning	2,150
1,500	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co.....	1,255
1,600	1,000	all	50p.c.	Great Eastern	1,260 xd.
2,000	800	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	285
875	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,230
750	1,000	all	...	Hydrabad S. & W. Co...	960
75	1,000	all	40p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,120
750	100	all	80p.c.	Khandesh Spinning	1,060 xd.
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Mugonjee S. & W. Co.	1,020
1,500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,160
422	1000	all	75p.c.	Madras U. Spinning	1,210
5,000	50	25	...	Manchester & Bombay S. & W. Co.	30
1,200	500	all	...	Mandvie S. & W. Co.....	415
2,000	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,265
1,425	1,000	all	80p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,405
5,000	5,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co.....	340
200	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	960
1409	1,000	all	...	Neriad S. & W. Co.....	950
3,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. & W. Co.....	420
1,425	625	all	50p.c.	Oriental	835
653	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning.	1,250
1,500	500	all	...	Samoon S. W. Co.	1,020
650	1,000	all	50p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,120
500	1,000	250	125p.c.	Do. do 1/4 share	400
500	1,000	all	...	Sholapore S. & W. Co....	1,020
650	1,000	all	...	Victoria Mill	725

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

5,948	1,000	all	25	Colaba Land Co. (New).	1,180
7,000	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	110
1,750	1,000	1,000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	470
6,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	240

PRESS COMPANIES.

400	5,000	2,850	150p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,250 xd.
200	2,000	1,100	85 p.c.	Albert Co., Kurrachee..	880
50	50	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	850
750	2,750	2,250	85 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	680
177	1,000	all	60	Bellary	730 xd.
150	150	all	65 p.c.	Berar Company (New) ..	515
1,000	250	all	42 p.c.	Indian Press Co.	250
400	250	all	10 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
1,000	1,500	1,875	75 p.c.	Carwar Co.....	960
300	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	15
1,500	1,880	all	170 p.c.	Colaba Press Co	800
250	500	all	Nil	Dholleras F. & G. Co....	175
350	1,000	all	180 p.c.	Eastindia Press Co.....	990
1,250	8,500	3,250	225	Fort Press Co	1,660
200	500	all	35 p.c.	Fremji Press Co	400
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	410
6,125	400	350	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	320
600	2,000	all	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,775
120	...	500	950 p.c.	Press of W. Press	700
600	500	all	50 p.ct.	Sassoon's Press Co.....	310 xd.
400	850	750	67½	Scinde Press Co.....	405 xd.
100	1,000	925	175 p.c.	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,125
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600xd
650	1,000	...	125p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	850

* Per share for the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

£1,000	9,500	1500	16p.ct.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,865
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	60
500	1,000	800	36 p.c.	Bombay Saw Mills Co...	700
500	500	all	...	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	220 xd.
7,150	200	100	8 p. ct	Malabar Company, Ld	70
1,000	500	all	4 pc	Mechanics' Build ng Co..	27
1,000	500	all	8 p ct	Treacher & Co.....	410
7,000	200	all	6 p ct.	Vlegas Patent Slip Co' ...	38

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th September compared with that for 29th August :—

Liabilities.	29th August. Rs. A. P.	5th September. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,74,032 7 9	16,74,032 7 9
Treasury Balance	3,06,68,503 8 7	2,62,99,882 13 8
Other Deposits	2,35,26,784 9 6	2,42,34,640 11 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	2,53,151 3 3	1,86,001 6 9
Sundries	6,28,499 7 4	6,32,558 1 6
Rs.	7,68,90,971 3 7	7,30,17,064 14 11
Assets.		
Government Securities.....	1,56,70,343 11 3	1,46,06,464 7 6
Loans on Govt. Securities.	46,97 992 8 3	47,18,795 8 3
Do. do. do.	28,06,605 11 3	27,54,152 12 0
Bills Discounted.....	1,73,07,544 4 1	1,82,18,179 4 4
Balances with other Banks	6,08,321 3 2	6,18,374 4 9
Bullion	14,796 7 0	14,796 7 0
Dead Stock	10,50,732 12 3	10,49,883 15 0
Stamps	10,768 3 3	10,680 10 4
Sundries	2,33,261 2 11	2,19,556 2 2
Cash at Head Office	1,46,24,812 14 10	1,21,01,872 11 1
Do. at Branches	1,85,76,988 4 8	1,87,07,808 12 6
Rs.	7,68,9 ,971 3 7	7,30,17,064 14 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Italian Mail Steamer Sumatra left Aden for Bombay at 9 A.M. on the 9th Inst.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s s VINDHYA, 315 tons, Captain G. G. C. Stevenson, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and thirteen deck passengers.

THE s. s. MADRAS, 1,078 tons, Captain S. F. North, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 23,416½ cwts. linseed, 12,618½ cwts. wheat, 3,000 cwts. groundnuts, 1,500 cwts. gingellyseed, and 200 cwts hoops.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
9	Fortuee	Taylor	Singapore.
	Louisa	Watson	Moulmain.
	Madras (s)	North	Marseilles.
	Vingoria (s).....	Stevenson.....	Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
5	Hindostan (s).....	Gardner	Hong-Kong, Aug. 17.
	Himalaya (s).....	Henderson ...	Singapore, Aug. 19.
	Pride of the Port ...	Sawyers.....	San Francisco, June 2.
	Ophir.....	Nacoda	Jedda, July 24.
	Fazel Currim	Nacoda	Jedda, July 23.
	Bowfell.....	O'neil	Liverpool, May 24.
	Roslin Castle	Guthrie	Cardiff, May 6.
	Switzure	Beadle	Aden, Aug. 19.
	Haidee	Dickie	Narrakal, Aug. 24.
6	Hamoody	Hosein	Jeddah, July 24.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
5	Baron Aberdare.....	.....	.....
	Portia	.....	.....
6	Assyria (s).....	.....	.....
	Reliance (s).....	.....	.....
	Khedive (s).....	.....	.....
	Mariam	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
7	Canara (s)	.....	Bombay and S. Ports.
	Meinam (s).....	.....	Galle and Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
6	Duke of Buccleuch..	.....	Calcutta.
7	Meteam (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Canara (s).....	.....	Calcutta, and N. Ports

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—9 packages glassware, Jaffer Rahimtools ; 11 packages ea thenware, Abdool Hossein Rahimbhoy.

Glamorgan s—8cases lamps, Sewajee Nuthoo ; 5, boxes bar soap, Jewabhoy Sultanbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Khiva s—2 cases soap, cave quinine, 1 case biscuits, and 6 cases provision, Nuthoo Mooljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Glamorgan s—68 cwts. gum, Poonja Jewraj ; 185 cwts. myrabolams, W. & A. Graham & Co. ; 125 bales cotton, Varithman Takersee ; 210 bales cotton, Rutionsey Pomjey & Co ; 304 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee & Co., 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co., 50 bales cotton, Thakersee Khetsey & Co., 140 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Chattoorbhoor ; 67 bales cotton, Cowasjee Brothers ; 86 bales cotton, Govindram Iswarbhdass. 25 bales wool, Tricumdass Edjee, 25 bales wool, Purdhan Pewjee.

Europa s—250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Aragon s—250 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott & Co.

Madras s—1 bag linseed, Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co ; 150 bales cotton Knoop & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Vinay & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Cora s—25 bales cotton, Nopechund Nowrungroy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—64 packages raisins, S N Tulatee ; 53 bales cotton, Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib.

HIGH COURT.—11TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

In person—Chand Babu va Shaik Adom bin Alli, &c.

In person—Dhondee Chandrojee va Bhunbai, widow, and others.

LONG CAUSES.

284-74—Jefferson and Payne—Ralli Brothers va Walljee Canjee and others—J & G & S & T & M M Munshi.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Sha Vajachund Ghelchund, deceased—J C Cama—Hurcore vs. Mugan Ghella and another—Mr Skipsey—Pert heard.

627-74—In person—Dadabhai Peerbhai vs Syed Mega Shaw—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Buchnan, Conductor, Bengal P W D, to appear before a Med Board, from Nagpore.

Cast, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queens, from leave, from Ootacamand.

SEPTEMBER 8.

Lyons, Major, 21st Regt N I, from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 8.

Gordon, Capt, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on Medl Cert, to England.

Sturt, Lieut Col ——R A, on leave, to Poona.

Maule, Major, Bombay R A, from leave, to Deesa.

Newbury, Lieut, Bombay 86th Foot, on duty, to Poona.

Werge, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Belooches, on duty, to Poona.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, September 6.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Pending the appointment of an officer by the Govt of India to the office of Agent to the Govr-Genl at Moorshedabad, Mr A Mackenzie is appointed to have temporary charge of that office in addition to his own duties as Offg Mag and Collr of Moorshedabad.

Mr F H McLaughlin, Asst Mag and Collr, is posted to Jessore, but to continue to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of that District during the absence, on leave, of Mr H B Lawford, or until further orders.

In modification of the orders of the 17th July last, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 19th idem, Mr C E Buckland is appointed to be Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 7th inst, instead of from the date on which Mr H J S Cotton vacated the appointment as previously notified. Mr Buckland will continue to act as Private Secy to His Honor.

Mr D B Allen, Asst Mag and Collr, Nuddea, is allowed leave of absence for three months, under Sec 31, Chap xv of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr K C Dutt, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, in charge of the Bongong division of the district of Nuddea, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that Dist.

The following revised notification is substituted for the one dated 5th ultimo, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 16th idem :—

Mr G J B T Dalton, Offg Depy Comr of Cooch Behar, noted in the third grade of Depy Commis ioners from 26th June to 23rd July, and from 1st to 2 nd Aug 1876.

Mr G Winter, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, noted as Mag and Collr of Midnapore from the forenoon of the 22nd to the afternoon of the 26th Aug 1876, the date on which Mr Livesay relieved him.

Mr J P Sneyd, Asst Supt, Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for two years, under, Sec 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

In modification of the orders of the 15th inst, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 16th idem, Surgn D W D Comins is appointed temporarily to act as Civil Surgn of Monghyr on being relieved of his duties as Offg Civil Surgn of Hazareebagh.

Surg W Pearson acted as Civil Surgn of Hooghly from the date he took charge of the medical duties of that station till he was relieved by Dr Nicholson.

Mr C H Wood, Government Quinologist, is appointed to be also Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Calcutta Medical College, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th Feb 1876.

Mr G A Grierson, Asst Mag, Rungpore, is appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Rungpore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 9th September 1876.

H E the Com C in Chief having sanctioned the application to be Nominated Secretary of the following Bengal Staff-riding General Order, it is notified that recommendations for men to go through the Course of Instruction at Alipore should be forwarded through this office :—

Head Quarters, Lawrencepore, 28th February 1873.

No 68.

With the object of remedying the great inconvenience, frequently experienced in British Regts, by the want of well qualified Master Tailors, the Govt of India has sanctioned the establishment of a small class for the instruction with the clothing Factory at Alipore.

Commanding Officers will forward to the Supdt and Agent for Army Clothing descriptive rolls of candidates whom they can recommend, and from whom a selection will be made.

They must be men of good character, already fair workmen, and likely to be fitted for the post of Master Tailor after receiving instruction in the more difficult branches of their trade.

They will, generally, be appointed Master Tailors in their own Regt on a vacancy occurring, but may be transferred to other regiments on receipt of their services, with the consent of their Commanding Officer.

During the period of instruction they will be attached to the Head Quarters Band in Fort William.

In G O C 467, 2nd Aug, after the words "Depy Judge Advocate General" a full stop and Depy Judge Advocates."

With reference to G O C 457, 29th July 1876, it is notified that the Assault of Arms will take place on the 3rd and 4th Oct 1876.

The Com C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Regt N I—Capt L A Heath to retain the appointment on promotion.

4th Regt N I—Lieut-Col C W Wahab, 2nd in Comd, to offi iate as Comdt ; Maj S Fellows, wing Officer, as 2nd in Comd ; and Maj W H Rose, as Wing Officer, in succession to Col Sandwith, proceeding on furlough.

Surgn a Maj E Sexton, M D, to be Staff Surgn, Poona, vice Surgn Maj Mennie, deceased.

The undermentioned officer and Warrant Officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 5th Sept 1876 :—

Maj G B Crispin, S C, Con'r T Courtenay, Ordnance Dept, and Asst Apothecary W R Scrogie, Subordinate Medl Dept.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test :—

No 3762 Gunner W Garwood, C Bde R H A ; Lt G R Townshend and No 2162 Serjt A Telford, 6th Bde R A ; Surgn Maj R A Chaplin, 9th Bde R A ; Maj E L Hevey, Sub Lt H B Fowler, and N 1819 Private F Ayles, 1st Bn, 2nd Foot ; No 2622 Private E Lucas, 2nd Bn, 7th Foot ; and Surgn W R G Hinds, Army Medl Dept.

The following Order is confirmed :—

12th Regiment N I.—Regtl Order, dated 31st Aug 1876, directing Capt Frowse Offg Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement, vice Maj Rimington.

Lt D G Mackenzie, 2nd Squadron Subn, 2nd Sind Horse, elected as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his own duties, from the 3r April to the 10th June 1876.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

10th Hussars—Capt W Yeldham and Sub Lt E T Rose, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artly—Lt E Hardy (F Batty 9th Bde) for 30 days, from date of departure, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Army Medical Dept—Surgn J D Crowe, to Poona and Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, on medical certificate.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, September 9.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F Stock, 2nd Asst Secy to Govt, N W Provinces, one week's leave, with effect from the 30th Sept, to enable him to attend the examination for high proficiency in Persian to be held at Calcutta on the 2nd Oct, 1876.

Dr. M Thomson, Chemical Examiner, N W Provinces, privilege leave for one month and seventeen days, with effect from 25th Augt, 1876, or subsequent date.

Maj O J Chalmers, 1st-Cantonment Magt, Jhansi, was on furlough in India on medical certificate from 8th January to 31st May 1876, both dates inclus ve.

Surg R Blood, M D, attached to the Sappers and Miners at Roorkee, to officiate as Chemical Examiner, N W Provinces, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Dr. M Th mson, or until further orders.

Mr M T Holderness, to Allahabad, as Asst Mag and Collr, on return from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 1410, dated the 19th Aug 1876.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn B O'Brien, Civil Surgn, Jhansi, one month's privilege leave, with effect from 1st Sept, 1876.

Surgn F W Wright, M D, to Medical charge 24th (Punjab) Regt of N I, to officiate as Civil Surgn, Jhansi, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Surgn B O' Brien, or until further orders.

Surgn F Ly ns, 92nd Highlanders, held charge of the civil medical duties of the station of Chakrata from 16th Aug to 7th Nov 1873, both dates inclusive.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

HAWARD—PEEL—August 9th, at Dedham, Frederick Haward of Halesworth, to Henrietta Frances, widow of the late Captain Francis Peel, R. N., and only daughter of the late Major F. Boyd, of Bally Castle, Co. Antrim.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

THOMSON—September 9th, at Cumballa Hill, Alexander Thomson, Esq., aged 51 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARRETT—September 5th, at "Springfield," Naini Tal, the wife of R. C. Barrett, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, of a son.

HAMILTON—September 2nd, at Lucknow, the wife of St. George Hamilton, Esq., 10th Regiment, of a daughter.

HUNT.—September 5th, at Colootollah, the wife of F. H. Hunt, of the Customs Preventive Service, of a daughter.

LAW—September 5th, at Arpoora, Rajpootana, the wife of Major Victor Edward Law, Madras Cavalry, Superintendent, Rajpootana (State) Railway Police, prematurely of a son.

SHOPLAND.—Sep tember, 5th, at Calcutta, the wife of E. R. Shopland, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LOCH—September 7th, at Jubbulpore, Captain James Loch, Adjutant, R. A., Saugor District. Deeply regretted by all all who knew him.

VERSAILLES—Sept-mber 3rd, at Puraeah, Mr. W. H. Versailles, of Kierpore Factory, aged 62 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

MR. E. M. WATSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1876.

INDIA is resounding with the din of preparation for the assemblage which is appointed to take place on the 1st January 1877, and certainly if the idea of that assemblage be realized, there is need of preparation. Within recent years India has witnessed many ceremonials of a remarkable and interesting character. The assemblages held by Lord Canning after the close of the Mutiny, when the Viceroy announced the policy which was thenceforth to guide the destinies of the Empire and bestowed rewards on those who had fought and bled in our cause—those assemblages of Lord Canning, we say, had a peculiar and somewhat melancholy significance of their own. The Umballa Durbar of 1869 was perhaps unique in interest and importance from the point of view of external politics. The Chapter of the Star of India over which the Prince of Wales presided was a solemn and gorgeous spectacle never to be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to behold it. But we look in vain for any precedent that will guide our imagination in endeavouring to conjure up the vision of an assembly which shall bring together the rulers and representatives of 250 millions of men, and which shall include not only the powerful vassals of the British Indian Empire, but those independent sovereigns and chieftains who, though not members of the Imperial polity, are, nevertheless, within the scope of British influence. Such an assemblage is unparalleled in the history of mankind, and neither the traditions of the Roman Empire nor the memories of mediæval pomp give us any help towards painting, in the mind's eye, the details of the ceremony to which we are looking forward. But we may still endeavour to give an outline of the picture which, in our judgment, would be appropriate to the occasion.

The city of Delhi has been fitly chosen not only for its association with the by-gone glories of the Mogul Empire, but because it was the scene of the most important event in that death-struggle from which the English Empire emerged, like a phœnix from its ashes, renewed in vigour, strength and stability. Around Delhi are many spots well adapted for an imposing ceremonial. We can imagine one of these chosen. An immense amphitheatre is erected. The arena is occupied on the one side by groups of chiefs representing all parts of the Empire; on the other by high officials of the British Government. The circle of the amphitheatre is filled with eager spectators, and on every knoll and mound beyond the circle are the countless multitudes of Northern India. To the rear is a ridge of hillocks, and these are lined with troops—British and native—elephants, batteries of artillery, and all the gorgeous panoply of war. We assume that the Viceroy or vice-Emperor, or pro-Empress, or whatever he may be called, will approach the place of assembly in elephant procession. Alighting near the Grand Entrance His Excellency will place himself at the head of a procession and will advance to the tune of a stately march to the Viceregal throne which will be placed in the centre of the arena, facing the groups of chiefs. The Proclamation will then be read amid the thunder of artillery salvoes and the crash of military music; and when this is done, the Viceroy will announce to those present and to the world the objects which Her Majesty has in view in assuming the Imperial title. Then will follow the National Anthem, played by massed bands, and the assembly will be dissolved. We have hitherto confined our remarks to the externals of the ceremonies, but it is evident that underneath the pomp and circumstance of the pageant itself there lies a fact of very great significance. And we certainly are surprised to find some among our contemporaries who are not ashamed to dim the lustre of the festivals, with which that fact will be proclaimed, by miserable computations of the cost involved. With respect to Englishmen in India, surely the assumption of the Imperial Title by their Queen is an occurrence which might stir into life the coldest and most unsympathetic heart! Little by little for a century there has been growing up in this country a thing which we call the British Empire. By conquest or by negotiation, tacitly or openly, by authority or by custom, the British Government has acquired the position of Paramount Power in India. Not a shot can be fired in earnest without its permission; not a treaty can be made between two Native States except through its medium and agency; native armies exist by its sufferance; subjects of Native States along with British subjects are recognized as members of the British Empire in the most distant parts of the world. These are only a few of the most salient points among the thousand which go to make up the structure of the Imperial edifice. It is high time that edifice should be crowned; that the Empress should stand out before the world and claim for herself the position which she actually holds. And as the Empress is the supreme representative of the British nation, so the assumption of the Imperial Title is the outward and visible sign of the supremacy of the British people throughout the continent of India. Whatever objections there may be to the new title from the English constitutional point of view, we should be sorry to think that there is one Englishman in this country whose heart will not be fired with enthusiasm when he hears the grandeur of his nation proclaimed to the universe.

To those natives of India who are loyal to the British rule, there are reasons of a different kind, but not less cogent in character, which should induce them to look forward with joy and hope to the new era to be inaugurated on the 1st January 1877. It must appear to them a desirable thing that the dignity and honour of the British Crown should be inseparably bound up with their country. They must see in this an assurance that so long as the British power lasts, India will be protected against all comers. They must see in it a sign of the deep personal interest which Her Majesty takes in this vast dependency of her Crown. The alien Sovereign whose effigy is impressed upon the coins of the realm, whose name appears in certain solemn documents, and whose servants the rulers of the country profess to be, will now no longer be an alien Sovereign, but the national Sovereign. So far as India is concerned the Empress is no longer merely Queen of England, or Queen of the English in India, but Empress of India, bound as such to give equal privileges and rights to all subjects of the Empire, whatever their creed or colour, and to respect the dignities and rights of the Imperial feudatories. It will, in fact, be a solemn and formal re-affirmation of the policy which was announced on the transfer of India from the Company to the Crown, and the steady maintenance of which will do much to bridge over the chasm between conquerors and conquered, to obliterate bitter memories, and to heal the wounds that still lie open.

THE elections for the new Calcutta Commission afford a striking illustration of the idea of gratitude entertained by the natives of this country. If ever a city owed its prosperity, as well as its foundation, to European sagacity and enterprise, it is, without dispute, the capital of British India. The three miserable villages purchased by Job Charnock would at this moment be three foul aggregations of wretched huts buried in a bamboo jungle had they not fallen into the hands of the masterful race to whom India is indebted for the peace and tranquility that now reign within its borders. It is not merely that European merchants have constructed wharves and jetties, spanned the river with a bridge, erected numerous factories, and built themselves noble mansions. It is not merely that Calcutta has become the seat of the Supreme Government, as well as of the Bengal provinces. It is not merely that it is beautified by handsome public edifices such as the High Court, the Post Office, the Cathedral, the Museum, the new Telegraph Office, the Presidency College and others too numerous to mention in this place. These manifold improvements, it may be urged, are due, after all, to the self-seeking and luxurious habits of the restless aliens, who come to India to amass riches for themselves and their families, without much thought for the troublesome tools with which they run up the framework of their fortunes. And yet, after allowing due weight to this objection, it might be thought that even the conquered race would take some pride in the stately structures which adorn their native land, and whose construction and maintenance have provided a sufficient livelihood to thousands of their fellow countrymen. A more direct appeal to their grateful feelings might surely be looked for in the schools and colleges which offer almost gratuitous instruction to all who care to avail themselves of the opportunity of attaining to social and intellectual eminence. Turn again to the Medical College in which so many Bengalee youths are trained for an honourable and lucrative profession, or to the hospitals in which the sick and suffering of all races and creeds are tended with impartial skill and solicitude. Nor is it a light matter to have designed and executed a scheme for draining an immense city built on a swamp penetrated by the waters of the Hooghly, or to have placed within the reach of the humblest inhabitant wholesome drinking water in place of the polluted and fetid mixture he was previously constrained to swallow. Wide clean streets, some degree of ventilation, the cleansing of pestiferous tanks and gullies, the lighting of the thoroughfares by night, a tolerably active police, ample employment for the industrious in every rank of life, security for person and property not surpassed in any town in Europe—these are some of the materials and social benefits which British rule has conferred upon the citizens of Calcutta. Attached to the High Court are pleaders and solicitors accumulating wealth—without loss of reputation—whose fathers were simple writers in Government or mercantile offices. Native magistrates are empowered, and highly paid, to administer justice. Native medical practitioners dispense medicines with profit to themselves, and sometimes without danger to their patients. Native merchants, shipowners, bankers, and tradespeople are busy in all directions turning pice into annas, annas into rupees. And all this is done under British protection, and would vanish like a dream on the morrow after that protection was withdrawn. The natives themselves, too, are perfectly aware of this fact, and while conversing with Europeans affect to be fully sensible of the depth of their obligations. They never weary of protesting their loyalty to the British throne, their intense appreciation of the blessings they enjoy beneath the benignant sway of the Empress of Hindostan, their cordial admiration and esteem for the honest and manly character of the dominant race. All this has been said, and sung and written, with fulsome reiteration, until the ears of the hearers have tingled with shame at the thought that any of their fellow-subjects should be capable of descending to such flattery and dissimulation. These gushing sentiments have now been fairly tested, and henceforth may be appraised at their just value? In an evil moment the Bengal Government decided upon making an experiment which might possibly have succeeded fifty years hence, but which seems to be quite half a century in advance of the present generation. The ratepayers of Calcutta have accordingly been favoured with a foretaste of that boon of self-government which Lord Salisbury is so anxious to bestow upon the entire population of India. The new Corporation, it was finally agreed, is to consist of 72 members, of whom only 24 are to be nominated by the Government, while the remaining 48 are to be elected by the free and enlightened ratepayers. It was thought that a considerable sprinkling of European gentlemen, official and non-official, would have been chosen by the natives in consideration of the sympathy these particular foreigners have ever shown for the people of the country, and also because of their superior knowledge and experience of Municipal affairs. That opinion was founded upon an entire misconception of the egregious conceit, the insolent presumption, the feminine malice, the extreme pettiness of the Bengalee character. By the latest accounts we learn

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE ANNUAL POLO MATCH.—BOMBAY *VS.* POONA.

POONA, 9TH SEPT.

Bombay won by one goal to nothing by Poona. Wyer hit the goal for Bombay. It was a splendid contest.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

After a splendid match, Bombay won by one goal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GENERAL DERVISH FRUSTRATED.

LONDON, 9TH SEPT.

According to Montenegrin official despatches, General Dervish Pasha's attempt to penetrate into Montenegro has been frustrated, the Turks having suffered great losses.

ALEXINATZ BEING REINFORCED.

The news from the seat of war in Servia is unimportant. General Tchernaieff is reinforcing Alexinatz from Deligrad.

THE ATROCITIES IN SERVIA.

Further accounts are published of Turkish atrocities in Servia.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 8TH SEPT., NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	77,000 bales.
Amount forwarded	2,000 do.
Total Week's Sales of Surats	16,000 do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	17,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	750,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	110,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London ..	38,500 do.

LONDON, 8TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8½ lbs. do.	7
40s Mule Twist	0-9½
3 per cent, Consols for account	95⅝
5 per cent, French Rente, 1872	106
Bar Silver	51½

Arrivals—Cape Comorin, Phineas, Peadleton and Valient.

Departure—Atholl.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 9TH SEPT., 8-40 A.M.

Steamer Siam, from China, arrived.

LINE REPORTS.—10TH SEPTEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—10TH SEPTEMBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5-45 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., thermometer 84, barometer 29·85.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind land and sea breeze 1 to 3, thermometer 82, barometer 29·94. Fall of rain 18 cents.

MANGALORE, 8-55 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. E., N. W., thermometer max. 81, min. 78. Fall of rain 12 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. N. W. strong, thermometer 86. Fall of rain 7 cents.

WE have already published some telegrams from our special correspondent at the scene of the recent floods, and to-day we give two letters from him in which our readers will find a trustworthy account of the accident which has occurred to the Nerbudda bridge, and of the flood at Surat. A long and detailed account of the floods was given in the columns of our contemporary on Saturday last, in which their "Special" contradicts item after item of the intelligence he had previously forwarded by telegraph. Of the remainder of his letter and telegrams, we may note that the Nerbudda bridge was more strongly built than the Taptee, and not *less* strongly; "gravel" does *not* form part of the strata through which the piles of the Nerbudda are sunk; Pestonjee's body has *not* been found, and therefore the sympathetic special will have to do some more weeping with his friend the station-master who thought so highly of poor Pestonjee; the undersoour does *not* prove "too strong" "every four years;" "steps" were *not* "taken to procure twenty steam barges from Bombay," &c. Finally we beg our readers to note the admiring exclamation, that the "calamity is terrible, indeed it is one of the greatest engineering feats ever accomplished in India," !!! We hope the engineers of the Company are flattered. Our correspondent's account is not spasmodically exaggerated-like the one criticised, and will, we believe, be found to be as correct as it is also consistent with the telegrams we have already published.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

MR. MORRIS, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, has been to Simla for a few days; he was to return to Nagpore on 9th or 10th instant.

THE following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government Sale room, No. 2, Bank shall Street, on the 6th September 1876:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar.....	2,230	4,315	1,340	1,341-10-2	2,91,950-0-0
Benares...	1,680	1,280	1,275	1,275- 8-6	21,42,900-0-0

H. H. the Maharajah of Rewah is reported by a correspondent of a contemporary to have left Satna for Indore by a special train on Sunday last, with a view to confer with the Governor General's Agent for Central India on certain State matters. Major Bannerman, Political Agent for Baghelkund, had started the day before for the same place.

ACCOUNTS from Assam state that rain is very much wanted. August has been intensely hot and very dry, and only about 5 to 6 inches of rain fell in some parts during the month, against 23 inches in August last year. Planters are getting alarmed, and the chances of fulfilling their estimates are doubtful. September, however, may bring a good end to the season.

A LETTER from Bikaneer to the *Punjab Courier* announces that the people are quitting the place and surrounding villages by hundreds, all flocking in the direction of Joypore and Ajmere. Famine is said to be inevitable, and such a one as has hitherto been unexperienced. The Ajmere paper says that since the 23rd August there have been several good showers, but not sufficient to counteract the effects of the prolonged dry weather.

THE case in which Sub Lieutenant Earnest MacMahon, of H. M.'s 67th Regiment, was charged by his horsekeeper at the Bangalore Cantonment Magistrate's Court, with voluntarily causing hurt, was tried by Colonel Benson on Wednesday. The accused admitted the charge, but stated that when he kicked the complainant, he did not mean to hurt the man with his spur. The Court convicted Lieutenant MacMahon and fined him twenty rupees.

THE Nowshera correspondent of the *Punjab Courier* writes that owing to the heavy floods the Commissariat godown at that station has been partly washed away. A great many casks were carried to the river, one hundred of which have been recovered. The coolies employed in this business received Rs. 1-4 per cask. The house of Colonel J. Do an, Commanding 27th P. N. I., and the Dawk Bungalow have been much damaged. The water, we believe, ran into the Artillery Barracks, and the European soldiers have gone into camp. The whole station presents one vast expanse of water.

THE religious war between the Soonees and Sheeahs of Bajour continues with unabated vigour, *Indian Public Opinion* tells us, but it is hoped that it may be allayed shortly through the influential intervention of the Akhoond of Swat. The Cabul forces are still encamped at Dukka and Lalpoora at the mouth of the Khyber, and it is fully expected that the Ameer will, in person, head an attack on Bajour at the commencement of the ensuing cold season.

IN our obituary this morning we announce the decease of Mr. Alexander Thomson, the well known Exchange Broker of this City. Although never a public man in the ordinary sense of the word, his death will be deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends, more especially amongst the mercantile community, to whom he had endeared himself alike by his genial manner, and sterling integrity. With bankers and merchants the name of "Sandy Thomson" had become synonymous with all that was honest and straightforward in business, and his loss will leave a blank which it will be difficult to supply. On his grave may truly be written, "here lies an honest man."

THE last of the brave "nine of Delhi" has just died in London. For thirty-three years he served in India and was then obliged, on account of ill-health caused by his wounds, to retire. Her Majesty herself rewarded Lieutenant John Buckley with the Victoria Cross for his services, but his income was too limited and his health too bad to allow him to make and provision for his wife. For nine months previously to his death he was a confirmed invalid. The *Pioneer* announces that should this meet the eye of any surviving friends of Lieutenant Buckley, Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Calcutta, have kindly consented to receive subscriptions for the widow who has been left entirely unprovided for.

THE high officials in the service of the Ameer of Cabul go in heavily for embezzlement, and burying the money they obtain in that way. We read in a Lahore paper that the wife of the Choongee official imprisoned by the Ameer on charges of embezzlement and misappropriation of choongee collections, was induced, in the hope of obtaining the release of her husband, to point out where the money had been concealed. A lakh and a half of rupees were accordingly dug up. The Ameer was tempted by this lucky fine to imprison the official's wife and children also in the expectation of making them disgorge still larger amounts. Shahgasee Sheredil Khan, the newly appointed Governor of Turkistan, has succeeded in extracting 19 lakhs of concealed treasure from the widow of the late Naeb Mahomed Alum Khan who was his predecessor in office there.

THE Madras papers publish a telegram from Bangalore, dated 9th September, announcing that the Duke of Buckingham reviewed the troops in garrison that morning. He was received by General Elmhirst and a brilliant staff, and a salute of seventeen guns was fired. Mr. Saunders and the Commander-in-Chief accompanied his Grace on horseback. The ladies Grenville were present in carriages. The rifle meeting commenced at 2 o'clock the same day. His Grace and party were to attend at 4 o'clock. The *Madras Mail* publishes the following additional telegram from Bangalore, the 8th September:—

The Ladies Grenville visited the Lall Bagh gardens yesterday evening.

There was a large dinner and musical party at Government House afterwards.

This morning His Grace, the Commander-in-Chief, and Staffe minutely inspected the Native Infantry lines, hospitals, schools, and European barracks.

The Artillery buildings will be visited this afternoon.

There will be a dinner followed by a dance at the Chief Commissioner's to-night.

IF the following information about affairs on the Punjab frontier, which we take from the Lahore paper, *Indian Public Opinion*, be correct, the only result of the policy of the Punjab Government is to increase the insolent behaviour of the tribes who are said to be "blockaded" and to make British power the scorn and reproach of a demi-savage race of robbers and plunderers:—"The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur sent for the headmen of the Hussun Kheyl Afreedee tribe and told them that if they have decided on taking sides with the British Government during the present unsatisfactory relations with the Kobat Pass tribes, they should evince their sincerity by giving hostages and withdrawing from all intercourse with the said tribes, and admitting British spies and informers in their villages and hamlets. The headmen of the Hussun Kheyl declined to accede to the Deputy Commissioner's terms, considering them as offensive and dishonourable; and, on taking leave of the Deputy Commissioner, warned him that they would resent the insult by raiding in British territory observing that heretofore they had carefully abstained from doing so. They have therefore been blockaded also."

THE Government of Bombay having received a letter from the Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, No. 1091, dated 19th July 1876, submitting proceedings in the case of the Queen *vs.* Dinbai and Savitree, with a recommendation that Government may be pleased to mitigate the sentence of transportation for life, to which the High Court had commuted the sentence of death passed upon Dinbai by the Sessions Court; a petition from Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., and other leading members of the Parsee community of Bombay, dated 27th July 1876, praying that Government would see fit to relax the sentence to such a degree as to them may seem meete and just, especially bearing in mind the severity with which the present sentence falls on the children and family of Dinbai; and a further letter from the Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court, No. 1154, dated 2nd August 1876, intimating that the Honourable Judges of the High Court considered that five years' rigorous imprisonment would be an adequate sentence on convict Dinbai, have passed a resolution that the sentence should be reduced to five years' rigorous imprisonment as recommended by the High Court.

THE *Statesman* publishes the following description of a pair of solid silver State chairs:—"The handsome pair of solid silver State chairs now on view in Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s rooms are without exception the best of their kind turned out in India. There are also footstools to match of silver likewise. Each chair has on one arm a silver cast and chased lion handsomely gilt, and on the other arm a unicorn to match. The backs of the chairs are supported by massive silver scrolls surmounted by a large embossed coat of arms with lion and unicorn supporters and elephant crest. These are the Puttiala arms. The *guddee* is covered with magnificent crimson silk velvet, and a similar cushion fills up the back of the chair inside the silver frame. The velvet bears rich gold lace embroidery in the elegant festoon pattern of the rose, shamrock, and thistle. Rich gold lace fringe hangs from the block supporting the *guddee*; at the top of the legs are masques of lions' heads, the legs being shaped, ending in massive chair feet. The whole of the silver work is relieved here and there by gilding, and this contrast contributes a grand effect. The footstools match the chairs, and have crimson velvet cushions with similar gold lace embroidery, richly embossed silver sides and ends, shaped legs terminating in massive claw feet, each surmounted by elephants' heads richly worked up in chased silver. The chairs are so ingeniously made that they take to pieces and pack in teakwood chests manufactured expressly for the purpose. Messrs. Hamilton pronounce this as one of the best specimens of work they have turned out, and all who have inspected these magnificent chairs, or thrones rather, have declared that even at home such neat, elegant, and at the same time useful pieces of furniture are seldom turned out. The chairs cost Rs. 33,000, and are well worth the money.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In spite of my late pledge to silence, I must crave your permission to add one or two words in reply to my friend Mr. Macpherson, whose letter introduces a personal element into the discussion.

I cordially agree with all that he says of Dr. Wilson and other eminent missionaries; nor did I ever dream of asserting that, *compared with other contemporary persons or institutions in India*, they fell short in wholesome and stimulating influence. If I mentioned them at all, it was perhaps because they best deserved mention, and because their failure to produce any real, moral, or social amalgamation between the two races was the most striking illustration of the general fact to which I was calling attention. I did not deny the positive good they have accomplished; but judging them by a high standard, I was forced to pronounce their work a failure, and to hint why it was a failure.

Mr. Macpherson will perhaps ask what that standard is. In reply I would ask him to read *Les Barbares et le Moyen Age* by one of the first scholars and philosophers of our times, Emile Littrè. He will there see with what complete sympathy and insight an unbelieving philosopher traces the social action of the Christian Church in that anarchic time, and how the Christian missionary and the Christian monastery appear everywhere in his pages as the great instruments of social transformation and improvement, and the originators of all intellectual progress. They accomplished the great task, in which the military Empire had failed, the introduction of the German races into the circle of Roman civilization and religion. They accomplished the fusion of races who were separated by the memory of irreparable wrongs. This was the standard I had in view; and then I hinted at the changed intellectual conditions which made such a work as this impossible in India. Mr. Macpherson cannot, I know, follow me here; but unless I am mistaken, he is too liberal, and too well-read, to believe, with writers like "Cantab," that all of us who reject the absolute claims of Christianity are "deriders" of a religion which has so majestic and beneficent a history.

If I have spoken with unbecoming dogmatism, which possibly I have done, I am sorry for it, and will try to amend. Mr. Macpherson will allow, however, that non-Christians have some excuse for being dogmatic, considering the method which our opponents follow, and the views which they never hesitate to express about us. The great French savans, from whom I have learnt so much, Littrè, Renan, Vacherot—in his critical history of the school of Alexandra—Huet, Burnouf Schever, Alfred Maury, Havet, Taine, are the least dogmatic and intolerant of men. To pass from their pages to the heated declamations of the Catholic apologists is an instructive moral discipline, and no slight presage that the victory must rest with those who know too much to be either confident, arrogant, or unjust. W. WORDSWORTH.

Elphinstone College, Sept. 9.

A EUROPEAN WAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The concentrated collective wisdom of the legislative bodies of India have proved their right to be pre-eminent rulers over men, inasmuch as by virtue of being able to see more clearly into the future than their neighbours, they have, by the simple process of doing nothing at all, lived down and silenced the outcry which was raised when the European public of India first became aware of the fact that the rupee, for which so many are frittering their existence away in this country, had depreciated in value to the extent of 25 per cent. Then amateur financiers arose and compiled acres of statistical matter proving everything under the sun, pamphlets were written, editors quarrelled, bickered, and fought in wordy warfare, and a cry went up from Bombay with an urgent demand for Government interference in taking measures to restore the value of the coinage. Notwithstanding the outcry, however, nothing was done, nothing has been or apparently will be done, and people are now weekly throwing money into the sea in the shape of exchange in their remittances to England who can ill afford it, and which in many a household makes the difference between well-being and comfort and distress and debt.

I leave out the question as to its effects on trade, and deal only with the matter from a social point of view as regards the hardship inflicted on the large number of Europeans who have to remit the proceeds of the depreciated rupee for the maintenance of their families and those dependent upon them.

Does it ever occur to our most potent, grave, and very reverend Seignors, the heads of our Government, in their leisure moments of rest, which they so well earn after disposing of the knotty question as to how many guns the Ram Jam of Bownugger is to receive when he visits his uncle in Calcutta—of the number of blows to be given without spleen by a master to his servant when the latter goes to bed inebriated in the aforesaid master's dress clothes—and matters of equal weight, that there are a number of Europeans living or trying to live in this land of sun and liver, who, from circumstances over which they have no control, are receiving less than Rs. 5,000 per mensem, and that circumstances over which also they have had no control have given them wives and families in England, who are so utterly ignorant in most cases of the first principles of exchange, balance of trade, and the Bank Act of 1844, that they refuse to be comforted when they receive a small remittance accompanied by the explanation that the greatest financial intellects of the day have decided that there is no help for the present state of exchange, and that, after mature consideration in committee and out of committee, they, (the greatest financial intellects,) have unanimously decided that the value of the rupee may improve, but that on the other hand it may also be of considerably less value than it is now. This is all the consolation that is to be obtained. Verily the wives and families ask for bread, and financial stones have to be given unto them. Surely those who sit in high places in the Government of India must by this time have devised some plan more comforting than this for the relief of so many suffering households at home, and for those in India who have to contribute to their support, or their prestige is waning, and their legislative abilities, except for red-tape administration, useless and gone. S.

** We would ask our correspondent, what can the Government of India do? If he could answer this, we daresay Lord Lytton would be delighted, and knightly honours would await him.—ED. *B. G.*

TORTOISE SHELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can any of your readers tell me the best way to polish tortoise shell? It must be *polish*, not *varnish*. ANTIGONE.

September 9.

THE COTTON NUISANCE IN FRONT OF GRANT'S BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it would be as well to remind the gentlemen concerned in time that something *pucca* ought to be done to prevent a recurrence of the nuisance in front of Grant's Buildings after the rains have ceased. There is no earthly use in listening to the promises of the native merchants that they will not allow the cotton to be placed beyond any fixed line, for everybody knows that their promises are like pie crusts, with this difference that a pie crust is not with standing palateable, whereas their promises are not to be trusted and are consequently unpalateable. T.

R. E. SUBORDINATES OF THE P. W. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There have of late been many letters appearing in the columns of your excellent paper murmuring against the poorly provided for condition of the Royal Engineer subordinates in the Public Works Department; but as these apparently are only being judged as many other newspaper complaints, I beg, as an interested party, to suggest that the matter should be put *direct* before Government, through the proper channel, in the form of a petition drawn up by and under the management of the senior of the sufferers, who ought to take the business firmly in hand, circulating among his comrades for signature the petition he intends to submit. This petition should be as detailed as possible, showing the emoluments of P. W. D subordinates comparatively to those of duty R. E. sergeants, of whom the former are believed to be the choice; the responsibilities placed on a P. W. D. subordinate; the work required from him; his unsettled home; the disadvantages he experiences in educating his children; the social position to which the rank of sergeant condemns him; and that which he as an able and persevering man might have attained in *civil life*; and the wretched pension of 2s. per diem which awaits him after years of toil and anxiety in carrying out artistic and scientific works in an exotic country.

Government has only done part of a good work by opening the upper subordinate establishment of the P. W. D. to the *rank and file*, and in order to complete which should on becoming satisfied as to the worth of a subordinate, raise him to a social position somewhat above those men whose ambition is satisfied by their being able to sign their monthly accounts, keep a duty roster, guard report, &c., but as at present many of the P. W. D. subordinates only hold a temporary or local rank, which is a most contemptible position even in the eyes of the most ignorant effective non-commissioned officer in Her Majesty's service. The position and rank of a military P. W. D. subordinate should be of such a standing as to warrant his dismissal from both military and civil service on the event of his misconduct. Surely Government does not expect that a man degraded before the men, over the majority of whom a reverted P. W. D. subordinate must have shown vast superiority, could ever settle down to the pipeclay and belt business with the resignation and *esprit* necessary to obedience and discipline. I myself, in considerable experience, have never heard of such a result, but many instance have come to my knowledge where a degraded member of the P. W. D. has sunk rapidly into the depths of debauchery and degradation.

Trusting that my suggestions being met with the approval of my compeers, and that unity, if not success, may signalize the necessary efforts.—Yours, &c., September 7. UNUS.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE C. D. ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"W. H. B." states, with some assurance, to all appearances, that the cost of the working of the C. D. Act was from Rs. 36,000 to Rs. 40,000 per annum. I will not impugn the correctness of his figures, but will simply give it as my conviction that, with proper economy, the cost ought not under any circumstances to exceed Rs. 4,000 per annum at the very outside. Perhaps "W. H. B." will be able to furnish us with the annual cost of the working of the Act in the largest military cantonment of this Presidency.

In conclusion, I would ask whether it is consonant with reason to maintain that Government are perfectly justified in making a distinction between the military and civil classes of its subjects, and that the Municipality cannot be expected to include the suppression of contagious diseases amongst its sanitary measures.

Sept. 8. ADVOCATE.

"MURDER WILL OUT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To rush into print and air their musings appear nowadays to be a singular penchant with certain gossips, oblivious of the fact that such *cacoethes scribendi* is a sure indication of a morbid mind. A notable instance of such sickly gratification appeared in the *Times of India* of the 29th ultimo. The mandacious scribe—"A Voice from Rajkote"—taking for his text two murders committed recently at this station within a short interval of each other, proceeds thereon to found a gushing jeremiade on the "inefficiency" of the station police in general and the magistrate in particular who, as "the head or controlling authority, must be held responsible;" and plaintively winds up with the "hope" that the "Political Agent will give his attention to this important matter;" *i.e.*, attend to the blatant cries of a *calf*. Had the veracious writer before rushing into print, in order obviously to air and relieve his burthened conscience, first made inquiries in the bazaar to satisfy his pause of mind, he would have discovered that the magistrate and the station police were on the scent with every probability of bringing the bloodhounds to bay. Surely any but a diseased mind should know that in the elimination of the blackest spot in the many coloured landscape of human crime, patience and tact are cardinal points in tracing and running down the sons of Cain, and satisfying the stern requirements of law and justice. That, however, the police and its controlling authorities are frequently made butts of by such moonshines as "A Voice from Rajkote" 'tis true, 'tis pity 'tis true. The observation of Dryden, that

"With sure steps, though lame and slow,
Vengeance o'ertakes the villain's speed,"

has seldom met a stronger confirmation; and the magistrate and police well merit not only credit, but substantial commendation. The incriminated Kolies by caste, a hereditary professional sect of bandits and cutthroats; with whom appear to have been associated certain native goldsmiths, the depositories of their ill-gotten gain. Notwithstanding, as each man should be presumed innocent until proved guilty, justice must bide its time.

Rajkote. VINDEX.

THE BOMBAY ICE TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I referred in my Saturday's letter to the ice supply in America keeping pace with the demand, and I might have made mention of the fact that increased sales from year to year brought about by gradual lowering of price from time to time as increased business has warranted has long since brought ice to every man's door in the States or very nearly so. One must be poor indeed in the Great Republic who must do without ice. Throughout the country where the weather is cold enough to effect freezing, ice cutting goes on either conducted by companies or private individuals. One is apt to look back upon harvest time as a pleasant memory to carry through life. Writers have improved upon that particular season of the year; poets have sung of it; painters have portrayed its scenes and incidents upon canvas. Our thoughts connected with harvesting time are always pleasant, and the great ice harvest in America is a season of rejoicing as well as harvesting time of other gifts of Providence. Those who have ever passed a winter in America or Canada know very well that it is a most enjoyable season. Jack Frost may hold sway; but what of that. Muffled up to meet the exigencies of the climate who cares if the thermometer goes over so much below zero—particularly when snow is on the ground and the merry jingling of the sleigh bells sends a thrill through one that once experienced is remembered always. I think there is not an American in the world or any one who was brought up in a cold climate but carries through life the particular thrill the first sound of sleigh bells of a winter's day gave them in youth as well as in after life. The winter season is glorious in America, and one of its most exciting times is during the ice harvest. This busy season lasts but two or three weeks. In two or three weeks the harvest is gathered; the hundreds of millions of tons of clear chrystal glaciers are housed; the hundreds of thousands of men and boys engaged during the short ice harvesting season are paid off; the engines, elevators, ice saws, &c., are put in order and set aside for another year when a cold snap will again give the finishing touch to one of the most valuable crops America produces. As an example, let us go on the Hudson river between New York city and Albany. The inevitable cold snap has come. Everything has been in readiness for some time. The ice engines, horses, men and boys have all been waiting as the freezing process goes on on the broad bosom of Hudson's noble stream. To harvest the ice crop on the Hudson river between New York and Albany, 45 to 50 steam engines, 800 to 1,000 horses, 1,800 to 2,000 boys, 8,000 to 10,000 men are brought into requisition. The annual ice harvest is two million five hundred thousand tons or one million tons. The capital invested is three million and a half to four million dollars; the value of the crop is from twenty-eight million to thirty-three million six hundred thousand dollars. All this great work is consummated in a fortnight or three weeks. And ice harvesting is going on in different parts of the country, where the weather permits, in the same ratio. America is pre-eminently the country for ice. And from America India has for about thirty years past received its main supply of this very needful article, receiving no benefit, however, from lower cost of harvesting in America and lower c. i. f. getting it to India, as I intimated in my Saturday's letter. Millions of sweltering sojourners on the plains of India have for all those years been deprived of almost a necessity of life in this climate because no effort has been made to give them cheap ice. In this great city of Bombay, with over a half a million population and the out-stations along the lines of railway bringing the number to something approximating to millions of people, the delectable spectacle is afforded us of a petty importation of ice from America carried on for over a quarter of a century past fostered by Government just as though the miserable annual dole of ice at an anna the pound is of benefit enough to the public to warrant their acceptation of the present state of things for ever. Now that we have an ice famine at our doors, the public have roused themselves. But time and again we have been saved from a similar calamity by most fortuitous circumstances. Two or three times petty supplies of ice from Trieste have kept the wolf from the door. The other day there was a paragraph in one of the dailies that the Sachem had been despatched from Boston with the largest quantity of ice ever shipped in any one vessel. The statement was given with a good deal of unction as much as to say supposing the City of Boston never turns up (even if she had turned up by her due date 15th August we should have had an ice famine) have we not despatched the Sachem with the largest quantity of ice ever sent out in any one ship? Supposing the City of Boston did come 15th August and you had just a taste of an ice famine, and the Sachem comes about New Year's, which would have given you an ice famine in earnest, don't you think you ought to feel very grateful to your ice purveyors for all those years sending you ice and doling it out to you at an anna the pound? This in effect is the impression the paragraph referred to might possibly make, provided people did not think over the matter seriously. Then we were told how a former agent had managed to bamboozle the ice committee by sending in falsified returns, and how the great monopolists at home were equally at sea; hence instead of the four hundred tons of ice expected to be in the ice-house vault only twenty little tons were found to be awaiting the demand of a city of over half a million of inhabitants to say nothing of the demand from the out-stations along the lines of our railway. Pray, why should not the Sachem be despatched with the largest quantity of ice ever sent afloat in any one vessel. What is there so very wonderful about it? With tonnage going a-begging in Boston as it is all the world over probably the Sachem was taken up for a mere song, and having a large quantity of ice on board in bulk the waste on the passage will be less and outturn more proportionably no doubt than in any former shipment. But what gain will this be to the public? None whatever. An anna the pound will no doubt be paid on this cargo of ice, no matter how low the freight or how much the waste on the voyage of this the largest quantity of ice they have ever despatched. I would like the opinion of medical men as to the benefit cheap ice will be likely to confer upon the health of the people of India. Salt we all know is a necessity of life. Ice, too, is almost a necessity of life in India or in any event one of the greatest boons that can be placed within the reach of the people. Government, I feel sure, will give this matter of a cheap supply of ice for India their countenance and co-operation. Every British soldier in India should have ice served out to him daily when residing in the plains, and it should be afforded cheap enough not to be too much of a tax upon Government. Every seaman on boardship in Indian harbours or rivers where ice depots are established should have ice and would have it at ship's expense were it as cheap as it can be sold at with large demand induced by lowering of sale price as I intimated in my Saturday's letter. In every railway station in India and in the railway carriages ice water should be given free of cost to the millions annually passing over our railway lines, just as ice is free on railroads and steamers in America. Ice should be of common use in the hospitals throughout the land. In our bazaars, everywhere ice should be within the reach of the people. How careful we are of our water supply. Yet how apathetic as regards our ice supply. But we must change all this. Our monopolists by leaving the public in the lurch here in Bombay have left the door open for a cheap supply of ice.—Yours, &c.

Sept. 9. B. F. FARNHAM.

P.S.—I meant to have alluded in my letter to the increase the trade in New York city with the passing remark that the trade has increased throughout America in the same ratio. Ten years ago but a half a million tons of ice was cut on the Hudson river between New York and Albany which in the main supplied the New York market. The increase then in ten years has been five hundred per cent., or two million five hundred thousand tons. One of the New York companies erected an ice-house not long since of sixty thousand tons capacity. Your readers can get an idea of 60,000 tons of ice stored in a bulk when I tell them that the square vault behind the round ice-house in Fort, in fact the Government ice-house, holds but 1,200 tons. Notwithstanding this enormous increase in the ice business in America within ten years the export to India has stood still or very nearly so for reasons which we have not to go far to seek, when it is known that our Bombay monopolists are caterers for all India. B. F. F.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDABAD, 6TH SEPT.

For the last two or three weeks we have had almost constant rain, accompanied by a good deal of thunder and lightning. Cholera has almost entirely disappeared under the purifying influences of the rain, though we occasionally hear of solitary cases in the outlying villages.

We have certainly had a most unhealthy and trying season here, owing, some think, to the deposit left by last year's flood not having been entirely cleared away from many parts of the city. It has been remarked that it would be a much more sensible plan, and certainly more conducive to the health of residents in the city, if our Municipality, instead of laying out their surplus funds on the construction of a public garden, would spend them in cleansing the backlanes of the city, and thus giving practical demonstration that they are doing their best to prevent the frequent recurrence of cholera. We have a story from Baroda which might have done credit to the renowned Jack Shepherd, but which certainly furnishes a new feature in the annals of an Indian community. A Brahmin travelling in the Gaekwar's territory felt among them, by whom he was relieved of Rs. 3,000 which he had in his possession; however, his despoilers were so touched by the distress which he exhibited that they magnanimously returned Rs. 1,000 to him and sent him on his way rejoicing. *Apropos* of thieves, those of Wadwan seem to have a good time of it, and to carry on their nefarious calling with a happy immunity from detection. One gentleman had his cash box containing Rs. 400 stolen, and had the pleasure of finding the empty box in his compound next morning. Another had his despatch box carried off, the thieves being evidently under the impression that it contained money. They must have been considerably sold on discovering that it was filled with papers; it was discovered with its contents intact in a field. A gentleman generally resident in Wadwan has hit on the happy expedient of subsidizing the thieves he pays a monthly sum to the headman of the gang on condition that his property is unmolested. He finds the plan to answer admirably, as he has never lost anything.

THAYETMYO (BRITISH BURMA), 27TH AUG.

SINCE last writing we have been blessed with a little more sunshine both figuratively and in reality. The cholera, if not exactly vanished, has removed to the outlying villages, from which reports are rather unfavourable; but pending authentic information it is useless giving too much prominence to bazaar gup, for the Oriental characteristic of exaggeration is preeminently developed amongst the Burmese. As things are, I believe the fatal cases in this district during the past week do not number twenty-five, and the seizures not above twice that number. This, although apparently a heavy mortality, is nothing near the proportion of cases reached during the season in other stations, nor yet much in excess of the ordinary death-rate in the district. The cool season seems to be rapidly approaching, and the rains departing. Occasional showers still visit us, rapid and heavy, when they do come, but the nights are cold enough for a blanket, and the days blazing hot for a few hours. People do not seem to suffer much from either heat or rain directly, but after a heavy shower or two, followed by several hours of intense solar heat, the malaria from the ground is easily perceptible, and cases of colic or cramp in the bowels more or less prevalent. The heat and rain has not prevented the orthodox course of "polo" practice, and both ponies and riders here bid fair to become experts in time. Of course there was the usual number of tumbles, &c., but no one has yet broken a limb at this so-called "dangerous" game. Cricket was resumed on Friday last, when the Royal Artillery of the Garrison played the Infantry, and received a good licking for their pains. The majority of the Infantry team from H. M.'s 89th Regiment are a very promising lot, and, with a little care and good coaching, will find few superiors in India.

BOMBAY.

A USEFUL BOOK.—We have received from Rao Saheb Gunputrow Moroba Pitalé, Assistant to the Local University Registrar, a compilation of the question papers used in the LL. B. examinations of the Bombay University. Mr. Pitalé has formerly issued like compilations of the papers in the other examinations, and the one before us maintains the reputation of the compiler for clearness of arrangement. It is a small brochure which will no doubt prove useful to both examiners and examinees in coming years.

THE "ADELPHI" HOTEL CASE.—At the High Court on Saturday last, when the rule *nisi* granted in this matter was to come on for argument, Mr. Parcell, thanking Mr. Justice Bayley for allowing the matter to stand over for his convenience, said the Advocate General, who appeared for the plaintiff, was engaged in the Appeal Court, and he therefore asked his Lordship to extend to him the same indulgence that was granted him (Mr. Parcell). His Lordship said the matter might be brought on this day (Monday).

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Lower Mahim (Purbadavee Road) on view of the body of Luximon Wittoo. Deceased was a cart-driver, about 30 years of age, who, whilst driving his cart on that morning, suddenly became faint and fell off. He was removed to his house where he became insensible, and after a short time expired. He had been previously suffering from pains about his chest and stomach. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, two cart-drivers, named Damajee Hassoo and Nana Sittoo, were fined Rs. 2 each by Mr. Nana Morojee for torturing their bullocks. They were charged at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—At the Fort Police Court, on the same day, a cart-driver, named Ranoo Mahadeo, was fined Rs. 15, and a hawker, named Caler Raymon, was fined Rs. 2 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, the former for cruelly torturing his bullock and the latter for torturing six fowls by having them fastened by the legs and hawking them for sale with their heads downwards at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort. These two worthies were charged at the instance of Mr. Nutt, also an agent to the same society as Mr. Smith.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.—On Friday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Mahomedan landlord, named Abdool Rahim Boree, and one Noorbee woman, appeared to answer a charge preferred against them by the Revd T. K. Weatherhead, charged, defendant No. 1, Abdool Rahim Boree, with allowing his house, situated at New Breach Candy Road, to be used and defendant No 2, (Noorbee, woman) with keeping the said house as a common brothel and lodging house for prostitutes to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants of that vicinity, and thereby causing a public nuisance. Mr. Shapoorjee appeared for the first defendant, the landlord of the house. After the evidence of the Revd. Mr. Weatherhead was taken for the prosecution, Mr. Shapoorjee admitted that the house was used as a brothel, but without the knowledge of his client who is the landlord of the said house. His Worship thereupon passed the following order:—That defendant No. 2, Noorbee, woman, vacate the house on or before the 30th instant. In default of compliance to pay a daily fine of Rs. 5 to commence from the 1st proximo for every day during the said defendant uses the house as a brothel. The case against defendant No. 1 was postponed to the 1st proximo, the house in question being let on a lease to the second defendant.

POONA C. E. COLLEGE.—Dr. T. Cooke, the Principal of the Poona Civil Engineering College, we learn, has received the good news from Home of his having won the prize for being the best amateur photographer.—*Poona Observer.*

GENEROSITY.—We are pleased to hear that a spinning and weaving company of Bombay has made an endowment of Rs. 6,000 to the Civil Engineering College of Poona, the interest accruing thereon annually to be given as a prize to the student who possesses the best practical knowledge of the use of machinery.—*Id.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Colaba In. cts
Friday, 8th Sept. (up to 6 a.m.).....	0 12	0 6	0 14
Saturday 9th do.	0 19	0 9	0 6
Previously registered ...	53 33	46 52	45 76
Total up to date	53 64	46 67	45 96

HIGH COURT.—9TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Chief JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

RAMNATH CHINTOBA AND ANOTHER *VS.* GHELLA OOKA.

MR. BROWNING applied for permission to the plaintiffs to appeal without paying the usual deposit on the ground that they were unable to do so. The case was heard for four days before Mr. Justice Pinh

INDIAN EXRACTS.

LADAKH NEWS.

(*Punjab Courier*, September 5)

We learn that the Yarkand trade caravans did not reach Ladakh up to the 14th August, nor have any merchants arrived. The consequence of this is that some 200 mules which had come up from the Punjab have been obliged to return empty to the plains. This action on the part of the mulemen will create a great dearth of carriage when the caravans do arrive.

The floods seem this year to be unprecedented in the annals of Ladakh and the surrounding country. Roads have been washed away, bridges destroyed, cultivated land made uncultivable, whilst water-courses and canals and water channels have been broken up. Communication across the Indus is at a stand-still. The post is conveyed across the river at Kartse on a rope-bridge, and yet the rainfall was about four-fifths of an inch.

The Central Asian Trading Company's goods have reached Ladakh by this time. The Company's agent, Mr. Dalgleish is being, he reports, well treated in Yarkand, and is just now very busy sending down horse loads of goods.

Reports say that the soul of the Grand Lama who died two years ago has not yet, according to the Buddhist belief, obtained re-embodiment, but the Lamas expect a child to be born who shall possess the attributes and characteristics of their never-dying religious chief. Relying on this belief they are in search of such a child.

Two old men, the remains of Zorawar Singh's army who were cut to pieces in their attempt to invade Ladakh in 1841-42 by the Chinese and Thibetians, presented themselves a few days back at Ladakh claiming to be permitted to proceed to their native country; all these years they were prisoners in Lhasse, but having intermarried, they managed with their wives and children to reach Gartok without suspicion. Here their flowing white beards with the country costume created no little consternation, and it was some time before the authorities consented to their leaving the country.

The Stollizka monument is progressing. Blocks of granite are being carved and raised in other places.

A TRAGICAL OCCURRENCE IN CALCUTTA.

(*Statesman*, September 7.)

An occurrence of a tragical nature took place early Tuesday morning in house No. 22, situated in Sooterkin's-lane, the subject of this narrative being Mr. John Smith, late a member of the Bombay Pilot Service, and aged 58. The following facts in connection with it have been gleaned by our reporter, who was on the spot within half an hour after the occurrence of the unfortunate affair. The house which was the scene of this occurrence is in the tenantcy of one Mrs. Jefferson, who has several sub-tenants, among them being Mrs. Platts, a daughter of the deceased, who was unfortunate enough to lose her husband, an Assistant Harbour Master, a few months ago, by drowning. Mr. Smith, who was a retired member of the Service, came down to Calcutta from Bombay on the 12th of August last, bringing with him upwards of Rs. 2,000, which he obtained from a sort of a provident fund kept up by the said service out of the wages due to him, and put up with the daughter abovementioned. He had been habituated to drink, and on more than one occasion expressed the intention of taking his own life, consequent as he said on the want of affection towards him by his children, eleven in number. To this was added a "slight" on the part of one of his sons-in-law, who, for reasons best known to him, ejected him from his house in Bombay and compelled his removal to Calcutta. In addition to this he had been suffering from acute dysentery, and yesterday morning was to have gone to the Howrah Hospital for treatment. The night previous, consequent on his complaint, he was much distressed, and suffered a great deal of internal pain. At 5 A. M., he was seen on his stretcher in the verandah, apparently asleep, and little before six the occupants and neighbours were startled from their slumbers by the report of a pistol shot. A few seconds after it was ascertained that a determined suicide had been committed by the deceased, who was found lying on an elevated platform of masonry near the entrance to his bath-room, reclining against a large stoneware jar, with his skull completely blown off, the brains scattered about, and the pistol with which he had shot himself lying about two yards away from him in the compound, forced away from his clutches, no doubt, by the heavy charge of powder only having been put into the barrel. No ball or shots were perceivable, and the presumption therefore is that he must have placed the barrel of the weapon to his temple, pulled the trigger, and thus put an end to himself. Mr. Superintendent Young, Inspector McHugh, and several native constables were almost immediately on the spot, and made full inquiries into the case pending the arrival of the Deputy Commissioner, who, after ascertaining particulars, ordered the removal of the body to the Dead House of the Medical College Hospital and the service of notices on Dr. Woodford and the Coroner. The latter, pursuant to information received, empannelled a jury, and last evening viewed the body preliminary to the inquest. The object of the deceased no doubt was to put an end to his sufferings, the result of the complaint he was suffering from, as well as to rid himself of his family connections, who, according to his own statement, behaved coldly, far from affectionately, and in no way interested themselves in his affairs.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

BESIKA BAY.

A naval correspondent with the British fleet in Besika Bay writes to the *Times*, under date August 5:—

"It may be of interest to some of your many readers to hear something of the doings of the magnificent fleet of which England may justly be proud, now assembled at this anchorage. This fleet consists of 11 ironclads one large unarmoured frigate, and two small craft. The names of the ships are as follows:—Hercules (flagship of Sir James Drummond, the Commander-in-Chief), Triumph (flagship of Rear-Admiral Rice, the second in command), Sultan (commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh), Swiftsure, Invincible, Monarch, Devastation, Rupert, Hotspur, Pallas, and Research. These are all ironclads, and (with the exception of the last two) the most powerful ships both for offence and defence that we have at present in commission. The remaining ships are the Raleigh Bittern, and Helicon (despatch vessel). The fleet it anchored in four lines, the small craft being nearest the land. As might be supposed, the presence of so many ships has occasioned a great change in the appearance of the vicinity of the landing-place used by the fleet. When we first arrived hardly a habitation was to be seen within several miles. At this moment a small village of wooden shanties has sprung into existence, where drinks of all kinds, from a bottle of champagne to a modest glass of beer, may be obtained, besides supplies of various kinds.

"The landing-place was constructed by the carpenters of the Hercules, and, owing to the shallowness of the water, had to be run out some little distance. The scene there at the hour (about 6 in the evening) when the last boats leave the shore is very lively. Go where Englishmen may, they carry their institutions and amusements with them, and Besika Bay forms no exception to the rule. Within a short distance of the beach a very fair, though somewhat sandy, piece of turf was soon discovered by some ardent votaries of cricket, and there, on a spot on which, 3,000 years ago, the Greeks may have rested after their disembarcation from their fleet, may be seen the champions of the different ships contending daily for victory with bat and ball. Numerous parties of officers have made their way to the rival sites of the city immortalized by Homer, both of which are within seven or eight miles of the landing. The men have been granted plenty of leave, and they find much pleasure in galloping furiously about on the rough-coated badly-fed horses which are now to be found in great numbers near the beach. It has, however, by no means been all play at Besika. There has been drill of various kinds, and plenty of it, though sail drill has been, owing to the extreme heat of the sun during the day, wisely performed in the early morning. The fleet has also on two or three occasions got under way and practised evolutions under steam. Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, paid us a visit on the 24th of July in his yacht, the Antelope, and on the 26th the fleet weighed, with the exception of the Rupert (whose engines had failed in some way), and proceeded in three divisions in line ahead to the northward. We passed that entrance, sealed by the consent of Europe to the passage of any but the smallest war vessels—the Dardles. With a moderate expenditure, it could be rendered by means of guns and torpedoes impregnable.

The Antelope accompanied us thus far and then steered for the Hellespont, and soon afterwards she ran on shore in a most inexplicable manner, close to a lighthouse, on her way to the Sea of Marmora. The news of this disaster did not reach us for two or three days. Meanwhile, we steered to the passage between the islands of Imbros and Samothraki. The fleet continued during the night in three columns in close order—that is to say, two cables, or 400 yards, between the ships in column, and four cables, or 800 yards, between the columns. In the right-hand column, or 1st Division were the Hercules, Sultan, Monarch, and Raleigh; in the centre column, or 2d Division, the Triumph, Invincible, Pallas, and Research; in the left-hand column, or 3d Division, were the Swiftsure, Hotspur, and Devastation. At about 1 a. m. the signal was made to change the course of the fleet from N.N.W. ½ W to W., or otherwise over an arc of 62deg; and in performing this evolution, owing to certain causes which I shall mention, two or three of the ships came into dangerous proximity. In the formation the fleet was in, the operation of changing course is similar to the movement of troops called wheeling, and ought to be (as distinctly laid down in the Signal-Book) effected by pivoting on either the right-hand or left hand column, according as the direction is to be altered to port or starboard. In the case in point the column on which to preserve the formation of the fleet was the left-hand one (the 3d). Consequently, the leader of it had to (and did, I believe) reduce speed and put the ship's head on the new course. The centre division should increase speed a little and gradually alter direction on to the new course. The right hand column led by the Hercules, had to proceed at full speed, and ought to have circled round still more gradually than the centre column. Without wishing to blame any one, it is certainly the general opinion, among those who were in a position that night to judge, that the Hercules, instead of slowly altering on to the new course led of her division almost at once in the new direction. The consequence was that the leading ships of the 1st Division soon passed very close to the 2d Division; and, to make matters worse, the Triumph (the leader of the 2d Division) had a mishap with her steam steering apparatus, so that instead of being able to put her head away on the new course she came up the wrong way. The Invincible followed her leader and the Monarch had to go full speed astern to avoid ramming her, and in so doing nearly backed into the Raleigh, whose captain was probably not directly aware that his 'next ahead' had stern way on. The Monarch fired several volleys of musketry as a warning to other ships, and more especially to the Raleigh, and the latter's helm being put hard a-port, she just shaved the Monarch with her stern, smashing a quarter-boat, and carrying away the spanker boom of the latter. All's well that ends well, and it is fortunate we have no greater loss to deplore. It seems an extraordinary thing, but is notwithstanding a fact, that officers are not required to pass an examination in the leading features of fleet manœuvring and tactics. The position of an officer of the watch in the present day is indeed a most responsible one. A single mistake or loss of nerve at a critical period, and half a million of money may be sent to the bottom of the sea, not to mention many valuable lives.

The rest of the cruise passed off without any striking event. The fleet anchored in Panagia Roads, Thaso Island, on the 29th, and left again on August 1, at 6 in the evening, for Besika Bays, the old familiar quarter, being reached safely the next day. August 3d was the Duchess of Edinburgh's *fete* day, and a great regatta for the boats of the fleet was got up. The racing was under sail, and during the forenoon a fine fresh northerly wind promised well for a successful day. This promise was unfortunately not fulfilled, as the wind died away in the afternoon, and out of 62 boats which started only four managed to go round the six-mile course. Two of these belonged to the Sultan, one to the Pallas, and one to the Triumph. In the evening the officers of the fleet were invited to a musical entertainment, followed by a supper, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on board the Sultan. A very pleasant evening's amusement was provided, consisting chiefly of instrumental music, in which his Royal Highness took a leading part. His performance on the violin of a piece by Gounod, called 'Ave Maria,' justly occasioned loud plaudits from the audience and the Duke good-naturedly took the 'encore' and gave a further specimen of his skill. The orchestra, in which several of the officers of the Sultan played, consisted of about 40 performers, and was of a description not often heard on board a man-of-war. The Duke himself led the band when they played his own musical production, the 'Galatea Valse,' and his Royal Highness led also during the performance of the English and Russian National Anthems. Besides music, we had a recitation from Shakespeare, a reading from 'Pickwick,' two or three good songs, and an amusing 'stump oration'—all by officers of the fleet. I must not forget to mention the very excellent performance of the officers of the Swiftsure with the musical bells which was much admired. At the termination of the entertainment three cheers were proposed for the Duchess of Edinburgh by Sir James Drummond, and heartily responded to by all present. The Duke has made himself very popular with the fleet since his arrival among us by his affability and unaffected manners.

"The Research is to be sent off to Malta, being supposed to be in a very rotten condition, and it seems to be a matter of doubt whether she will be in a fit state to rejoin the fleet. She is certainly the lame duck of the squadron, having a very low rate of speed and a weak armament. It is expected that this imposing naval force will shortly break up and be distributed in different parts of the Mediterranean, ready to reassemble should it be necessary."

THE END OF A BAD BUSINESS.

The farce is played out; the curtain has fallen; the musicians have left; the now-darkened house is swathed in brown holland, and the performers have departed no one knows whither. Some are playing the dreary old mummery in country houses—same words, same business, same performers; only the scene and the costumes changed. Some are atoning for the idleness of London, when from the club to the Park seemed a pilgrimage, and the hill of St. James's-street demanded a hansom, by following in the footsteps of a brawny keeper, who, as he treads over the long dry crackling heather, and steadily plunges through bog and morass, looks as if he would never want a halt, would never tire. Some, again, are wandering by mountain streams, over the gray and moss-grown boulders, past the foaming roaring rapids, past the large deep pools, wherein are mirrored the dark green of the fir and the scarlet of the rowan-berries, waiting with eager intensity for that madding swish of the line which will even excite the gaff-bearing bare-legged gillie. Many have formed parties, and listening to the advice of a mutual friend, have taken up their quarters in some unknown Devonian or Welsh village: some charming little old-world retreat, where provisions are scarcely to be got and lodgings are defective; where the post is erratic and newspapers uncertain; where *Middlemarch* is the last addition to the circulating library, and the last town scandal which has reached the natives is more than a year old; where their amusements consist of looking at the sea and of exploring the beauties of the neighbourhood, until one hates the sight of all of them; where there is nothing to do, save talk scandal of one another, and curse that mutual friend who has destroyed one's holiday. Others are dispersed over the Continent, acquiring information about Sclaves and Magyars that will prove a thorn in the flesh of their acquaintance during the winter; examining the poor lambs of Russia with a view to future parliamentary displays; tearing through Germany and Switzerland, to carry home a remembrance of two months' incessant travel, of eager fights for bed, of heat and dust and mosquitoes, and of extortionate charges. Others, again, farther afoot, are, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot," contentedly existing in Norway and Sweden; and others, unmindful of the boredom caused by Paris nine years ago, and Vienna the year before last, are going, as fast as Cunard steamers can take them, to the great bazaar at Philadelphia. Wherever our friends may be, we can be certain of two things—they are discussing us to our discredit, and they are writing letters to the *Times*. What a glorious volume those letters which have been written to, and have not been inserted in, the leading journal would make! Surely we should spend our autumns in our own houses, when we read the indignant letter, which complained of the absence of Holloway's pills from Stamboul; the sarcastic letter, which treated of the Dwygwfwlchi Arms, Carmarthenshire; the wailing letter, which lamented the robbery from a portmanteau of some diamond studs and a dozen Peruvian bounds on the journey from Antwerp to Brussels; the humorous letter, which described the thirty-six hours it took to travel from Florence to Rome, owing to the engine leaving the rails; the *Civis Romanus sum* letter, which denounced the whole German nation for charging half a guilden for soap at a Baden-Baden hotel; and the bell, book, and candle epistle, which excommunicated the Isle of Skye for demanding eighteenpence for a bottle of Bass's beer.

In has been a dull season, this of 1876—dull and wearisome. There seemed to be a blight over it from its commencement. Society somehow grew frightened of rinking at Prince's, and the cricket had lost its charm. It sat very listless and apathetic at Ascot. Even the 'facer' which that dear Lord Dudley got and the absence, owing to the opportune repudiation on the part of certain countries, of the stock-broking element, failed to elicit any enthusiasm. Nor did La Cross, *Aida* or *Daniel Deronda* succeed in rousing it, and Goodwood was welcomed only as the end. For it season that will be looked back to by the generality of people with pleasure, and one that will be long regarded by many as positively hateful. His Grace the Duke of Bloomsbury, now entertaining a large circle of friends at Museum Towers, will ever think of it with a shudder. For it saw the waning of his political power, saw the breaking up of that small knot he fondly hoped was a party. His grace scarcely give satisfaction in the small post he filled, and he went to bed with the sneers of the Radical papers ringing in his ears, to rise in the morning to frequent fresh demonstrations in those sheets of his inability and incompetence. His nephew did not get the place he had been promised for him, and his chief's reception of him at the Foreign Office was markedly cold. Scarcely less distasteful has the season been to Mr. Blank, M. P., that young-old man, whose appearance in Parliament some six years previously was hailed with satisfaction on both sides of the House, and who was marked by friend and foe alike as the coming man. They found out Blank during the summer. They discovered his theories to be fallacious and clap-trap, his learning pretence, his eloquence verbiage. It has been penly asserted that his independence was assumed for the sake of office from either party; and he has offended the one class that does not think him of sufficient importance to be 'muzzled.' There are many others, too, whose eye would be steadier, whose nerves better strung, were it not for the last two or three months. The wolves have been getting very near lately, and have taken up their quarters in some unknown Devonian or Welsh village: some charming little old-world retreat, where provisions are scarcely to be got and lodgings are defective; where the post is erratic and newspapers uncertain; where *Middlemarch* is the last addition to the circulating library, and the last town scandal which has reached the natives is more than a year old; where their amusements consist of looking at the sea and of exploring the beauties of the neighbourhood, until one hates the sight of all of them; where there is nothing to do, save talk scandal of one another, and curse that mutual friend who has destroyed one's holiday. Others are dispersed over the Continent, acquiring information about Sclaves and Magyars that will prove a thorn in the flesh of their acquaintance during the winter; examining the poor lambs of Russia with a view to future parliamentary displays; tearing through Germany and Switzerland, to carry home a remembrance of two months' incessant travel, of eager fights for bed, of heat and dust and mosquitoes, and of extortionate charges. Others, again, farther afoot, are, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot," contentedly existing in Norway and Sweden; and others, unmindful of the boredom caused by Paris nine years ago, and Vienna the year before last, are going, as fast as Cunard steamers can take them, to the great bazaar at Philadelphia. Wherever our friends may be, we can be certain of two things—they are discussing us to our discredit, and they are writing letters to the *Times*. What a glorious volume those letters which have been written to, and have not been inserted in, the leading journal would make! Surely we should spend our autumns in our own houses, when we read the indignant letter, which complained of the absence of Holloway's pills from Stamboul; the sarcastic letter, which treated of the Dwygwfwlchi Arms, Carmarthenshire; the wailing letter, which lamented the robbery from a portmanteau of some diamond studs and a dozen Peruvian bounds on the journey from Antwerp to Brussels; the humorous letter, which described the thirty-six hours it took to travel from Florence to Rome, owing to the engine leaving the rails; the *Civis Romanus sum* letter, which denounced the whole German nation for charging half a guilden for soap at a Baden-Baden hotel; and the bell, book, and candle epistle, which excommunicated the Isle of Skye for demanding eighteenpence for a bottle of Bass's beer.

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CONTENTS

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Rail.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andarce.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from [Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhattee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company;
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub:
Route to Simla.
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To be held on the 15th December 1876.

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CASH PRIZES NONE.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.
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The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

It is the intention of the Proprietor to dispose of the above property by Public Lottery for which he has obtained permission of the Government, and requests his friends and parties to assist him in his undertaking as he is intending to build another hotel in a more convenient position and more suited to the requirement of visitors. The drawing will take place at Lanowlee positively on the 15th December 1876 before a Committee and such of the Ticket-holders as may be present on the occasion.

Agents are invited for outstations; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

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ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
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Lanowlee, 1st July 1876.

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